

Frederick of Augustenburgh was the legitimate Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, that the continued occupation of the Duchies by Denmark, under its present King, was an act of open violence to the German nation, which it was the imperative duty of the Diet, the governments and the people to repel, and that any intervention of foreign Powers should be regarded as an attack upon the honor and the rights of Germany, and opposed, if necessary, by force of arms." The police—who are generally on the alert to prevent any popular demonstration—look on passively, and have evidently received orders from above not to interfere with them. Nor are the Legislatures of the several States behindhand in the expression of their opinions. From the Saxon and Bavarian Chambers down to the Representative Assembly of the little principality of Waldeck, motions have been brought forward urging the governments to take immediate action in this great national question; and in the Prussian House of Deputies a resolution was proposed on Monday to the effect that "the honor and interests of Germany require that the rights of the Duchies should be supported by all the German States; that the hereditary Prince of Augustenburgh be acknowledged as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and that official assistance be rendered him in asserting his claim." A special committee was chosen upon this report. In accordance with this resolution, and the debate upon it, will probably take place in the course of the week.

In the Diet itself the attending candidates have already come to open hostilities. On the 21st the Danish ambassador appeared, to notify the death of his master and present his credentials from the new King or Duke of Holstein, who was met by the Minister of Baden, who announced himself as the representative of the real Simon Pure, and moved that the error of Christian II. should not be repeated.

burg be recognized as the legitimate heir to the late Duke.
The motion was seconded by Oldenburg, Welmor, Coburg,
Altenburg and Meiningen, and Bavaria went to the root
of the whole question by proposing to declare the protocol
of London not binding upon the Germanic Confederation.
If this should pass, it would bring matters to an
issue at once; and, as it is absurd to imagine
that Denmark would submit to be deprived of two pro-
vinces by the stroke of the pen, nothing would be left
but to fight. The result of this proposal, however, de-
pends upon the attitude of Austria and Prussia. These
have both signed the London treaty, and cannot, there-
fore, object to the alteration in the line of succession which
is expressly stipulated by that document. But the ad-
ministrative union of Schleswig with Denmark, effected by
the new Danish constitution, is a perfect violation of
the said treaty, according to which Schleswig and Hol-
stein were only to be connected with the kingdom
by a personal union. Does this violation absolve
Austria and Prussia from their engagements under
the treaty? This question is a doubtful point.
It would apparently be more conformable with the
logical maxims for them to enter into negotiations with the
signatories—viz. England, France, Russia and Sweden—to
enforce the treaty stipulations upon the offending States.
But if they were willing to do so, why did they not
warning the danger of a rupture with the Powers rela-
tive to Denmark would be avoided, and there would still be
no shadow of doubt as to their policy by the joint interve-
nence of the contracting parties.

But the national overreaching has attained such height
that the voice of prudence is scarcely listened to, and the
policy of the Government is now manifestly directed to-
wards an exclusively domestic question is soured as disas-
trous and humiliating to the great German Fatherland
and its allies as it is laudable in itself. According to
popular opinion, will probably maximize to keep out of
the scrape, but for Prussia to show any want of spirit in
this matter would be tantamount to admitting weakness
and baseness. No, to Denmark—who, after all, is not so
not be bind to the advantages it offers him in diverting
the attention of Europe from his own misdeeds. He
thrift from the first moment of his entering the Cabinet he
has speculated upon a war as the best means of consti-
tuting himself a permanent power in Germany, and
regular constitutional system. He was ready to
begin a most unpopular war as the ally of Russia

at the back, and all party differences would be merged in patriotic enthusiasm. And so there was every prospect that the peace of Europe, which has survived so much adversity, might be saved by the sacrifice of the Danes. The question—long considered the least dangerous of the many rocks on which it was liable to be shipwrecked—
The Danes are evidently prepared to go all risks, and are thinking of evacuating Holstein. It is believed that they will evacuate Holstein at the first appearance of the federal troops, and take their stand on the Elbe, where they will be able to hold out for some time. The inhabitants at Fredericksburg offer them 500,000 roubles, which have been just called out, and the promises of a large force of federal troops will be made. The 100,000 federated men join into the field. But the chief dependence is upon their fleet, which is as far more numerous and efficient than anything Prussia can send. The fleet is composed of 100 sailing ships, and 100 steamers from Memel to Helsing, and from Hamburg to East Prussia, and destroy the entire maritime trade of Germany. In the meantime the German fleet is being sent to the Baltic, to prevent the fleet of the Danes more trouble than their armed escorts. The refusal to acknowledge the Danish government is universal. Magistrates and University of Kiel and the judges of the Supreme Court, decline to take the oath of allegiance to Christian IX., and the army is in a state of rebellion. The Danes are in a state in the face of the general defection. A meeting of the Holstein Estates at Kiel was forbidden by the authorities, but took place notwithstanding, and it was resolved unanimously to first acknowledge the German Empire, and then to favor of the rights of the Dukes of Augustenburg, and in vindication of their own. The same principle of nationality is involved in the case of the Danes, and the Danes against their taxmasters, and the Venetians to withdraw under the yoke of Austria. It is a serious contradiction that England, which favors this principle in Italy and Poland, should be so utterly hostile to it in Schleswig-Holstein.

The debate on the Prussian ordinance came off in the Prussian House of Deputies on Thursday last, and resulted in the complete triumph of the opposition. The Danes were overwhelmed by the eloquence of their adversaries, and after a brilliant speech by Professor Gieseler, showing that the ordinance would be a violation of the laws of the co-republic, which, by a paragraph of the charter, is expressly declared to be inadmissible, its prolongation was rejected by a majority of 275 to 37, and the measure was abandoned. The ordinance was then read, and the House of Deputies and the House of Lords, on Saturday evening the *Stans Antiqua* came out with a royal decree, countermanding by all the authorities of the empire, and the Emperor, who had refused to confirm the provisional enactment of the last of June, "it was consequently repealed." The public were fairly taken aback, for, after the redemption of the Schleswig-Holstein question, the Emperor had been obliged to knock under so suddenly. The most probable explanation is, that he wants to put the Deputies in a good position, in order to secure their co-operation in his schemes of foreign policy and the army. The army estimates without any more lagging. But in this he may find himself mistaken. Nothing is more dangerous than to have a government which is in a state of vacillation and timidity, and now that the opposition have succeeded in their first onslaught they are likely to gain fresh courage for further attacks.

Our Swiss Correspondent.
Zürich, Switzerland, Nov. 13, 1864.
Napoleon's Invitation to the Federal Congress, Nov. 13, 1864.
Lisely to be Accepted, etc.

The Swiss press is examining itself greatly at the present moment concerning the invitation of the Emperor of the French to the Federal Council (Bundesrath, consisting of seven members—the supreme executive) to a congress of the various European monarchs.

[illegible]